Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/cadetsreviewofma2618mary

Vol. 2. No. 6.

March Number, 1895.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE

Maryland Agricultural College,

THE STATE COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.

Located in Prince George's County, Maryland on the Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad, eight miles from Washington and thirty-two miles from Baltimore.

Exceptional facilities are offered in scientific and literary courses. The Laboratories are now peculiarly well equipped for modern scientific work. A new Gymnasium and Library Building has been erected within the past year.

This is a purely Non-Sectarian Institution, under the control of a board of State officials and representatives of stock-holders.

There is no tuition charge. Books, Board, Light and Washing furnished at lowest possible rates.

An officer of the United States Army and an officer of the United States Navy are detailed for purpose of Military and Mechanical instruction.

For Terms, Etc, Address,

R. W. SILVESTER, President,

College Park, Md.

Table of Contents.

The Maryland Agricultural College, - - - - - - - - 113

Editorial, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 115

Some Curious Old Laws of Maryland, - - - - - - - 116

Literary Department—Youth, - - - - - - - - - 118

M. A. C. House of Commons, - - - - - - - - - 121

The Productive Capability of Central America, - - - - - 128

Locals, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 124

The Fifty-Third Congress, - - - - - - - - - - 131

Exchange Department, - - - - - - - - - - - 132

College Directory, - - - - - - - - - - - - 133

Advertisements, - - - - - - - - - - - 134–136

THE CADETS' REVIEW

of the

Maryland Agricultural College.

Vol. 2 March, 1895 No. 6

Editorial Staff.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.....PROF. R. H. ALVEY.
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.
LITERARY EDITOR.....H. R. GRAHAM, '95.
ASSOCIATION EDITOR.....H. H. OWENS, '97.
ASST. ASSOCIATION EDITOR,
S. T. ROLLINS, 96.
NEWS EDITOR..... L. McCANDLISH, '95.
EXCHANGE EDITOR.....W. B. CRAPSTER '95.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....H. C. JONES, '95.
SEC'Y AND TREAS .....W. W. SKINNER, '95.
ASST. BUSINESS MANAGER...G. SCHENCK, '97.

TERMS—$1.00 per year of ten months, or 50 cents per term. Single copies 15 cents.

For advertising rates, etc., address H. C. Jones, Business Manager,

Editorial.

WE are glad to observe the growing interest in the work of the House of Commons. The activity which has characterized the last several meetings of the House is an earnest of much good work in the future. Already the good results of the organization are becoming apparent. The ease with which the boys enter into the discussion of questions of public interest, and the rapidity with which they are beginning to grasp the ideas of Parliamentary procedure, show a development which no other kind of organization would produce. The fact that in two successive meetings during the month a ministry has fallen, proves that the boys take, at least, an *active* interest in the proceedings of the House. The French Parliament cannot compare with the M. A. C. House of Commons in the rapidity with which its Ministers are deposed.

But, just here, a word of caution may be necessary. It must not be forgotten that the function of the members of the House is not alone to pull down ministries. To be sure the excitement attending the defeat of a ministry is very intense; but it must also be remembered that one of the principal reasons for the existence of the organization is that it ought to provide the means of discussing the questions of the day. To be a mere overthrower of ministries, regardless of the policies advocated by them, is to class one's self with the Socialists of France.

We would like to see a more patriotic spirit infused into each member of the House of Commons. It were well did he consider the organization as the supreme legislative body in the country. With this idea in view, let him support only such measures as, in his opinion, would do most to promote the welfare of the country. In other words, let him imagine himself as one of the lawmakers of the nation. The discussion of public questions would then have a deeper meaning to him. In time he would become accustomed to consider all questions of political economy as elements in the prosperity of the nation. The power which he will in time attain, of deciding between that which will promote the welfare of the country and that which will prove inimical to her best interests, will be a greater good than the attainment of mere fluency in debate and familiarity with parliamentary procedure. We would suggest that, as each member of the House represents some State or Territory, he would take his stand upon all questions as though he were in fact a citizen of that State. If then, the ministerial policy is, in his opinion, inimical to the welfare of his State, let him oppose it with a will; but if, on the contrary, that policy will promote the growth of his State, let him support it with equal vigor. Above all, let us have fair and intelligent discussion of all questions. We predict a very prosperous future for the House of Commons.

Patronize our advertisers.

Subscribe for the REVIEW. Only $1 per year.

Some Curious Old Laws of Maryland.

IN a rare old volume, perhaps the first codification of the laws of Maryland as a province, some statutes are to be found which must seem decidedly amusing, and not a little surprising to the Marylander of to-day. The compiler of these Acts of the Legislative Assembly of Maryland from 1637 to 1765 was Thomas Bacon, "Rector of All-Saints Parish, in Frederick County, and Domestic Chaplain in Maryland to the right honorable Frederick, Lord Baltimore." The work was printed in Annapolis by Jonas Green, Printer to the Province, in 1765.

The laws touch upon all points relative to the division, organization and development of the Province, and in many instances, enter into details concerning the personal and domestic economy of its citizens. Among other Acts, the necessity for which seems now almost incredible, is an Act for destroying bears in Somerset County.

It is thus worded: "Forasmuch as it is represented to this present Assembly that the Inhabitants of Somerset County are much oppressed by Bears, Be It Enacted * * * * That every Person that shall bring to a Justice of the Peace in Somerset County the Head of a Bear that was killed in said County shall be allowed in the Levy of the Said County 100 pounds of Tobacco. * * * * and to prevent a double Allowance for one Bear, the Justice before whom such Bear's Heads shall be brought is hereby required to cause the Ears thereof to be cut off and to give a certificate thereof to the Party producing the said Head."

It appears that but little credit was given to the Indians, for the same Act declares that the bounty shall not be paid to any Indian, unless he brought the head whole and entire and that it "appeared to be green and fresh killed.

An Act of the same year—1728—provided for a bounty of 200 lbs. of tobacco for every wolf head. Tobacco at this time was common currency in the Province. The pound of tobacco was the unit of value for the county levy; in it fines were paid, and special laws regulated tobacco debts.

It is curious to note the different estimates put upon the breaches of the Provincial laws, as fixed in pounds of tobacco. Thus persons convicted of carrying a gun or hunting on any seated plantation, without leave, forfeited 1000 lbs. of tobacco. Carrying liquor to Indian towns was fined to the extent of 5000 lbs. Persons marrying without license were fined 5000 lbs; ministers omitting to read the Act to punish blasphemy, 1000 lbs.; inspector's who "feigned sickness," 320 lbs. for each day's absence; inspectors "intermeddling in elections," 800 lbs. Of the almost numberless offences punished by fines and forfeitures, we find the revenue derived therefrom in some instances appropriated to the support of the Government; in others, half to the Government, half to the informer; in others, to the use in the county schools; and in still others, half to the county schools, and half to the party injured.

In 1723 an Act was passed to punish blasphemy. The punishment for the first offence was that the culprit be "bored through the tongue and be fined thirty pounds sterling, for the use of the County; for the second offence, that he be "Branded in the forehead with the letter B, and fined forty pounds sterling; for the third offence the penalty was death without benefit of clergy. Cursing and swearing was punished by fine in the following curious manner: two shillings and sixpence for the first oath, and for every oath or curse after the first, five shillings. If these fines were not immediately paid the offender was to be whipped or put in the stocks, provided he was not a freeholder or "other reputable person."

The penalty for counterfeiting was that the guilty person for the first offence "be whipped, pillored and cropped," and for the second offence be branded in the cheek and then banished.

Many Acts were passed from 1700 to 1760 relative to the relations of the Province to the Indian tribes, during which time the Indians seem rather to have occupied the position of disorderly citizens than an outside foe, whose attacks were to be feared.

In 1723, we, for the first time, find provisions for county schools. The Commissioners, then called visitors, were seven for each county. They were given the right to purchase 100 acres of land, or more, for the use of the county school. Of this land they were to assign a part, not exceeding one-half, to be "built upon and cleared for corn, grain and pasture for the use of the master; the rest to be preserved in woodland for the necessary firewood and repairs." A uniform salary for schoolmasters was fixed at twenty pounds per annum. Such was the primitive beginning of our County School system.

Literary Department.

H. R. Graham, '95.

Youth.

"KNOW then thyself, presume not God to scan! The proper study of mankind is man." A being made in the likeness of deity, a free moral agent, endowed with reasoning faculties and clad in immortality, how then shall man be studied?

We may look at man, as the most perfect type of being as regards physical beauty and symmetry. We may consider him as a free moral agent, endowed with intellect, and it would be an interesting study to view him from this standpoint. Again, we may regard him as an immortal being, a spirit, and what an infinitely interesting subject we have for contemplation in his moral nature.

But it is not our object to eulogize man in any one of these phases of his nature. We prefer rather to consider the formative period of life, youth, with its present obligations and future prospects.

The young, says Aristotle, live forwards in hope, the old live backwards in memory. Youth is the halcyon period of life, the time when responsibility rests lightly on our shoulders—*tempus sine curio*—the time when everything has a cosy aspect, and a time when we take an optimistic view of life.

The contemplation of this period of our existence is very interesting. What sight does the mind contemplate with more lingering pleasure than youth developing into manhood, as the impetuous mountain stream into the broad and deep river? The great future lies beyond, unexplored, and the very uncertainty of the issue lends the spectacle peculiar interest.

"Along the extended plain, joys after joys successive rise." The pleasures of College life, friendship, love, business successes, political honors, form the alluring prospect, which no cloud darkens to the eyes of the eager youth about to venture for the first time, beyond his home surroundings into broader fields of life.

The *esprit de corps*, the ties of friendship are, perhaps, stronger among college students than among men of the busy world. Young men should be very careful with whom they associate, lest they form bad habits, become too indulgent to the pleasures of society and consequently weak willed. He is truly great and noble who has the moral courage, when necessary, to say no, who has self-control, who is self-reliant, and who allows himself to be governed by the law of limitation, or the "indulgence of every principle of action just so far as will best promote the action of the principle above it." "He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city." A young man can not be too solicitious of his own character. Seek character rather than reputation. Form opinions with care and be not easy to yield them, but recognize the fact that you as well as others are liable to error, and that others may honestly form and hold opinions different from your own. Be careful always of the truth in word and in deed. Be straight forward. Be honest. A man has no more right to steal another's ideas or

reputation than to steal his property. "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Youth is the period when great plans are projected, the prosecution of which will determine one's position in life, and give him a stamp of individuality. As he has the power of choice, he should choose an ideal at this period. By making a wise choice, and aiming high, he will be sure to reach excellence and attain a position among great and noble spirits. On the contrary, if he fails to choose aright, or goes through life without living up to a true ideal, like the weak and impatient, like a ship without a rudder, he will be driven hither and thither as so much drift-wood by the circumstances in which he may be placed—"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown."

Finally, from the ideal springs the man, whose capabilities and liabilities are infinite. Your ideal is your unfailing prophet. Do not content yourself to be a mere hewer of wood, or a drawer of water, when there is so much in store for an enterprising youth. "It is, indeed, as true now as in the time of Newton, that the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before us." There are two lines, especially, if not more, along which we may look forward with hope to progress in the future.

First—The study of nature and the phenomena which surrounds us, more accurate knowledge of which may afford our offsprings advantages far greater even than those which we ourselves enjoy.

Secondly—The improvement and extension of education, by which the influence of science and art will be made yet more far reaching, and, we may reasonably hope, elevate man and make him more master of himself. "Progress may be more slow or more rapid. It may come to others and not to us. It will not come to us if we do not strive to deserve it. But come it surely will."

The youth becomes the man at the time when he has severed his moorings and begins to float in the stream of life by his unaided efforts. This may be at the age of twenty, and it may not be at the age of fifty; for as long as a man is dependent upon anyone or anything but himself he is not a complete, a fully developed man.

Choose then for yourself your life's work. No one could or should do it for you, however much they may be interested in your welfare. It is one of the most difficult and serious problems that we have to encounter. Do not go through life trusting to the seductive guidance of Alladin's lamp. It is not luck, but continued persistence of purpose that will ensure success. Nor do those persons who move along the course of least resistence ever attain true greatness. It is the man who has a fixed purpose in mind, surmounting all difficulties as they present themselves, and who by a determined attitude puts a stop to defeat and goes forth to success that ever attains true greatness.

May you live long to see the superstructure of your life a worthy monument of work well done, and then—

"May time lay his hand
Upon your heart gently, not smiting it,
But as the harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp to deaden its vibrations."

PROF. H. M. STRICKLER.

In the House of Commons.

MARCH 12, 1895.—The meeting of the House this evening proved to be one of the most exciting and, owing to the number, of parliamentary problems which were met with and solved, one of the most instructive sessions of the month. It is true that very little actual business was done on account of the fact that when the meeting was called to order there was no ministry in sight; but the opportunity afforded for clearing up many of the little difficulties which have, from time to time, produced entanglements and delays in the proceedings of the House was promptly seized and the advantage gained by having these small questions definitely settled has been apparent in the subsequent sessions of the House.

At 7.15 P. M., the House was called to order by the clerk. Mr. Dirickson was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Bomberger chosen for speaker. After the completion of the regular business, the House proceeded to consider the appointment of a new Prime Minister. By the defeat of the Uniform Bill at the last meeting, the Prime Minister, Mr. Graham, was compelled to resign. Mr Skinner had been appointed Prime Minister, but during the week following had resigned, consequently the House was without a Ministry. By a motion from Mr. Spence to authorize the clerk to appoint the Minister, the House was precipitated into a lively controversy. Messrs. Robinson and Taliaferro maintained that the motion was unconstitutional. The Constitution of the House provides that the Speaker of the House during the meeting in which a Ministry is defeated, appoint the new Prime Minister. This had been done, but the new Minister had resigned, and as the powers of the Speaker end with the appointment of the new Minister the question for the House to decide was, who had the power of appointment? The debate became very warm. Mr. Spence claimed the clerk, being the only permanent officer of the House, had the right. The question being put to the House was lost. Immediately, Mr. Robinson moved that the new Speaker, Mr. Bomberger, be authorized to appoint the Minister. After another very animated discussion, in which many members participated, the question was put and ordered by the House. This order will be considered as a precedent, and in the case of the failure of any Speaker to appoint a new Minister, or of the resignation of a Minister, the Speaker of the meeting next following will have the power to do so. The Speaker appointed Mr. Sliger Prime Minister, he having been one of the foremost in the opposition which defeated the Uniform Bill.

Mr. Spence now moved the appointment of a Committee to revise the rules of the House, which was carried. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Spence, Robinson and the clerk of the House, Mr. McCandlish. At this juncture, Mr. Graham endeavored to gain unanimous consent to set aside the regular order, in order to enable the House to consider the question of arranging for a public meeting of the House to be held during Commencement week, but the motion was lost.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill No. 1 of the House calendar. This bill provides for an amendment to the Constitution of the House. Its consideration had been postponed from time to time to make way for more important bills. The bill was discussed rather desultorily for about half an hour, when the Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Graham now endeavored to have the house adjourn, but his motion was lost. Unanimous consent having been obtained, the regular order was set aside and it was ordered that the Speaker appoint a Committee, of which the Speaker was to be a member, to prepare an

outline of the proceedings of the public meeting during Commencement week. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Spence, McCandlish, Heyser, R. L. Harrison and Bomberger upon the committee. After a very interesting address from Mr. Robinson upon the "Progress of Bills," in which he explained many of the small points attending the passage of a Bill through the House, and cleared up many of the difficulties which the House has met in its sessions, the House adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

———

MARCH 19, 1895.—The House was called to order by the Clerk at 7.15 P. M. Mr. Taliaferro was elected Speaker. After the regular business, Mr. Robinson gave another of his series of talks on parliamentary practice. His subject was "Privileges." He entertained the House for about fifteen minutes. These short addresses by Mr. Robinson upon Parliamentary Law are very interesting, and as he is very familiar with the subject, his talks serve to instruct the members of the House in the rules of debate, etc. The Committee on Rules reported progress, but did not make a final report. The Prime Minister, Mr. Sliger, gave notice of a Bill to amend the Constitution of the House, and introduced a resolution "to restrict the license of the American Press."

The House then began the consideration of Bill, No. 5, entitled the "Hawaiian Bill." The bill provided for the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the United States. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dirickson having the chair. After adding various amendments to the bill, the Committee rose at 9.30 and reported favorably upon the bill. On motion of Mr. Graham, the House adjourned.

———

MARCH 26, 1895.—This session of the House must be considered as a remarkable one, from the fact that a bill was passed by the House. Except an amendment to the Constitution, this is the first time a bill has been able to force its way through the House successfully. The attendance was unusually small, and although a vigorous fight was made by Mr. Graham, the bill passed the House. However, the fight was close and the final vote stood yeas, 8; nays, 7.

The House having been called to order, Mr. Anderson was elected Speaker. The Committee on Rules submitted its report which was adopted. The Committee on the Public Meeting reported. This report was referred to the Ministry and by motion of Mr. Harrison, it was ordered that it be considered as a bill. The Ministry reported favorably on the "Hawaiian Bill," and the fight began. The Prime Minister opened the debate. He dwelt on the commercial advantages to be derived from the annexation of the Islands and showed the necessity in controlling them in case of war. Mr. Alvey spoke against the bill. He endeavored to show that annexation was against the principles of our government, and that from the nature of the population the islands would be a very undesirable territory for the United States. The debate became general, Dr. Scott and Mr. Spence supporting the Ministry; Messrs. Graham and Alvey opposing. Several ineffectual attempts were made to adjourn the meeting by Mr. Graham, but the Ministry was firm and appeared to have things their own way. Never before has there been such an exciting session; every kind of tactics was resorted to to delay the passage of the bill. The Speaker was kept busy deciding points of order, and at times the confusion was very great.

Finally, the bill passed to its third reading and then to its final passage. Once more Mr. Graham endeavored to have the House adjourn, but the vote stood 7 to 7, and the Speaker decided against the motion.

The vote on the bill was—yeas, 8; nays, 7. At 10.30 P. M. the House adjourned.

F. B. B.

LOCALS.

L. McCandlish, Editor.

An ancient force pump: The Inquisition.

Very handsome Commencement and ball programmes have been ordered.

The Junior Class has elected Messrs. Heyser, and Combs orators for class day.

Company A has recently received a recruit in Mr. Chas. Ramsey, of Baltimore, Md.

Beginning Friday, the 29th, we will have full dress parade every Friday evening at 6.30.

The steamer Elbe was a male (mail) steamer, and yet the newspapers say *she* sank, etc.

Mr. McCandlish has been elected clerk of the House of Commons, vice Mr. Spence, resigned.

We will have the Naval Academy Band as usual, on Commencement Day and for the ball that night.

Baltimore seems to be too much for John Henry. You had better stick to Washington "Johnnie."

The manual drills are over,
The battalion drill begins.
So the rear rank men revenge past wrongs
By kicking their corporal's shins.

Adjt. G. was so rattled at his first parade that if it hadn't been for his sword scabbard, which made it impossible, he would have fainted away.

"Fast falls the eventide." This line from a familiar hymn, is only appreciated when you tie your boat and return in a short time to find it about a quarter of a mile from water.

The Cadets wish to express through the REVIEW their appreciation of the kindness of "Frau" who recently treated us to celery for breakfast.

The Freshman have organized a class society, which they call the "Calvert Literary Society." Named, as one of them told me, in honor of Lord Calvert.

1st Cadet: "What's the matter old man? You look like you were going to be hung."

2d Cadet: "Well, I am not going to be hung exactly, but I am going to the *pillory*," and he sighed as he hurried off to the Infirmary.

Every year there is a large per cent. of the Cadets who do not go home at Christmas and Easter. This is largely due to the fact that the increased popularity of our College has brought many Cadets from a distance.

"Slip" enjoys the proud distinction of being the only person who ever succeeded in waking "Sleepy" up, and for that reason he does not regret the rather severe chastisement that his doing so caused him to receive.

Will the young lady who was hanging over her front gate whistling "Sweet Marie" as I passed last Wednesday, receive an ardent admirer? If so, remove one of the geranium pots from the bay window.

"Roly."

Mr. Wooton is passionately fond of exercise. While riding up from Hyattsville, last Sunday, he was seized with an irresistable longing to walk, so he had the conductor stop the train and walked up from Riverdale.

The Senior Class has elected Mr. Graham senior orator; Messrs. Mulliken and Harrison, shield-bearers; and Mr. Crapster, lictor, for the class day exercises. The class poet, Mr. Sliger, has been instructed to write a class ode to be sung on that occasion, and the class historian, Mr. Jones, a class history and prophecy, which he is to read.

On Friday evening, March 29th, a very delightful musicale was held at the residence of Mr. John O. Johnson, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Chapel, of College Park. The principal features of the programme were vocal and instrumental music, a recitation and a reading. Those taking part in the entertainment were the Misses Johnson, Miss Blandford, Miss Johnstone and Master Robert Johnstone, of College Park, Miss Thomas, of Washington D. C., Mrs. Harris and Miss Parker of Lakeland, Professors Stricker, Welty, and Taliaferro, Lieut. Grisard and Mr. Mullikin from the College. The programme was well rendered and the entertainment proved to be quite a financial success. Quite a number were present from the College.

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers through accidently departing from the beaten track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchard from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answer upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with twins, read in reply to his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled;" while No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor oil, and rub their gums gently with a bone ring."—Ex.

Apropos of the female attire for the coming season, a charming little blossom of beautiful femininity informed us the other day that gathered waists would be much worn the coming summer. As a matter of news this interesting information comes to us like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, for we would have you know, gentle reader, that is our long suit—we mean gathering waists. There isn't more than one man in a hundred who knows how to gather a waist, and gather it right. A great many go at it the same as they go at washing sheep, or sawing wood, which is indeed entirely wrong. A waist should be gathered, as a general thing, with the right arm, although we are pleased to be able to state that our long practice has enabled us to work with a right or left with equal celerity. It should be handled as you would a dozen of eggs done up in a funnel-shaped paper at a grocery store, until you are sure you have it all gathered and well in hand or arm, and then, right then, the amount of firm and steady pressure that a little frail looking waist will stand is enough to make a man wish for the hugging qualifications of a polar bear. We have been there and know whereof we speak.

The Productive Capability of Central America.

CENTRAL AMERICA is that portion of the American Continent included between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the East by the Caribbean Sea and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The area is only 174,261 square miles. The country comprises five independent Republics: Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and the British colony of Balize.

For a number of years Guatemala has endeavored to combine these States into one large Republic, but San Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras will not consent, fearing that such a union would lead to a loss of their liberties. This would hardly be the case, but if, on the other hand, such a union could be formed, it might destroy that spirit of jealousy which now exists among them, and cause them instead to care for each other's welfare.

The central portion of the country consists mainly of table-land of moderate height, rising here and there into mountains or hills of no great extent, and bounded on the west by a range of mountains extending the whole length of the country. On the east, as it nears the coast, it assumes a gradual slope.

From a commercial standpoint Central America has an excellent situation. This position will be still more valuable upon the completion of the Nicaragua Canal which will join the Pacific Ocean with the Caribbean Sea. Vessels will then be able to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific without going around Cape Horn. This will necessarily compel the entire globe to be in communication with Central America, and exporting and importing can be most successfully carried on. For internal trade Central America is at present in a very poor condition. Her most navigable waters are Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, both of which will be used in the Nicaragua Canal. The entire country is well watered, but most of the rivers and lakes contain bars which prevent navigation to any extent. Then again, the railroads are few and in need of repairs. Very few of the Republics have many miles of good roads, and for the most part the roads are nothing but mule tracks. They have been slightly improved, however, and now many miles of railroads are in process of construction. When the roads of Central America are in good condition, and the means of transportation by railway increases, there will be a considerable increase in the exports of the country. The exports for the year of 1889 were $35,109,778. This sum has been increasing every year very considerably, and bids fair to continue to increase to a much greater amount.

The geographical situation of Central America, near the tropical regions would naturally indicate hot and dry weather. This may be the case in many instances, but there are a number of exceptions. In some portions of Guatemala the climate may be said to be perpetual spring and generally healthy. Then again, a mild climate is found in Costa Rica, while around the principal towns of Honduras the temperature is low. The warm portion of the country is along the coast, where yellow fever prevails and carries away annually a number of the inhabitants.

Here, as in most tropical countries, there is both a wet and a dry season. The rainy season commences about the first of June and lasts until November; and although the country is well watered, the dry spell is so severe in some parts as to do a great deal of damage.

Central America has its mineral wealth resources upon which it can rely for many years to come. All the Republics seem to have an abundance and some a superabundance of minerals.

Honduras, which ranks first in mineral wealth, has valuable mines of gold and silver. Gold is found all along the Atlantic slope. The principal supply is obtained from the washings of Olanche, which are exceedingly productive. Silver ores are found in abundant quantities and of a valuable nature. They exist in two forms —incumbered, and combined with iron, lead and copper. Other valuable metals found in this Republic are zinc, tin and antimony. The precious metals are exported.

One great drawback to the development of all these mineral resources is the lack of roads over which to convey the heavy machinery essential to their working. Most of the mines have been worked on a very small scale and in an exceedingly rude manner. This has led to the desertion of some of them, and they now stand idle, and what little capital was invested is going to waste, instead of yielding rich returns. Besides minerals, opals are found here, not in very large quantities, second only to those of Hungary.

In Costa Rica we find about the same state of affairs as exists in Honduras. Gold is found in large quantities, but it is mined in a very imperfect manner; and, strange to say, with good results.

Besides gold, silver is the only metal that is mined, and for no good reason, as portions of the Republic are rich in copper, iron, lead, nickel, zinc and marble.

San Salvador has mines of silver, but mining is carried on to no great extent.

Guatemala is, as yet, of little importance as a mining country, but chiefly because its resources are wholly undeveloped. Some gold, which is found in most of the river beds, is washed, and small quantities of silver, salt and saltpetre are mined. Other minerals found, but not yet mined, are lead, iron, copper, coal, tin, quicksilver, zinc, marble, sulphur and gypsum.

The remaining Republic, Nicaragua, is not very rich in gold and silver, but has excellent mines of coal, copper, tin, iron, lead, zinc, antimony, quicksilver and marble, to which no attention has been paid.

Central America has not only valuable minerals, but wood of every description. In the uplands of Guatemala are forests containing such valuable timbers as mahogany, rosewood, etc., but owing to the lack of roads and proper means of transportation this same country is forced to import almost all of its timber. Costa Rica contains forests filled with countless varieties of woods, among which are mahogany, ebony, India-rubber, Brazil wood and oak. A better state of affairs is met with here, but India-rubber is the only one that is produced in quantities large enough for exportation.

In the valleys between the mountains are found good grazing lands, especially in the Republics of Honduras and Guatemala.

In both of these States vast herds of cattle feed, and in the former a large number of hides are exported each year. In the latter, however, such a number only as is sufficient to provide for the wants of the inhabitants is produced.

Another factor, that is of great value to Central America is its fertile soil. Guatemala has large tracts of land whose soil is of the most valuable description, unoccupied in part—only one-twentieth of the fertile soil is cultivated. Coffee is raised here, as in all the other Republics, save Honduras, in large quantities, and exported all over the globe.

Bananas are quite extensively raised and exported in Honduras. It costs almost nothing to obtain a banana plantation, and as labor is very cheap, they can be raised for an exceedingly small amount. The products of the uplands are wheat, rye barley and potatoes, while the valleys yield rich supplies of sugar-cane, oranges, cocoa and indigo. Of these, indigo, is about the only one exported to any great degree.

Very efficient labor is furnished by the civilized Indians and the whites, most of whom are descendants of Spaniards. The remaining whites are Germans, found in Guatemala, and some Europeans scattered all over the country. The population is three and one-half millions. Some of the interior Indian tribes still remain in an uncivilized state, but give no great trouble to the Government. The remaining tribes have become industrious and peaceful. They will labor for almost nothing, receiving as low as twelve and one-half cents per day, and rarely over thirty. In fact, in some cases, the Indians have given their labor free to purchasers of their land. The women are generally found in coffee fields, and receive about six and one-half cents per day. Many negroes and mulattoes inhabit the country, and are for the most part of a lazy, careless and quarrelsome disposition. They are easily influenced, and here and there, where they have been cast among industrious people, their nature has changed somewhat, and they have become faithful and industrious. In all portions of the country, except, perhaps, along the coast, the sanitary conditions are good. Along the coast the weather is warm and fevers are prevalent. The people are utterly careless about their health, and live in huts of mud, with the earth for a floor.

In the last few years many schools have been established in the different Republics. They are well attended, and such a desire for education has been kindled among the people, that Colleges of Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering have been started.

Central America lacks one important factor for a good producing country, and that is capital. This may be attributed to the following causes: lack of knowledge concerning the productive capability, dread of fevers and the instability of the Governments of the Republics. Some capital has been invested in Guatemala, where the following industries have been started: manufacturies of woolen fabrics, pottery and sadlery, chocolate factories, flour and saw-mills and numerous distilleries. Another cause for this comparatively small capital invested, is that for a very small sum of money fertile tracts of land may be purchased and made into productive plantations of coffee or bananas. Stock companies with considerable capital are now being formed for the purpose of developing the precious metals.

It is very evident from the foregoing that the products of Central America are not produced to their uttermost capacity. What reasons can there be for this state of affairs? It would be difficult to conclude from what has been stated that it could be due to the want of fertile soil, timber or mineral wealth.

In the western portion of the country there are volcanoes which are generally quiescent, but now and then burst forth, covering fertile lands with lava, and burying busy cities and occupants. These with

the warm climate of the coast are the only natural causes which modify the productive capability. The labor has been found to be in most cases, efficient, but its scarcity prevents any rapid strides in the advancement of production.

Other causes which in the past have been great hinderances, as, for instance, bad roads, lack of capital and ignorance of the country are now slowly being abolished; and if the republics can be formed into one large republic with a stable government, Central America will take her position among the large exporting countries of the world.

C. H. WEIMER.

The Fifty-Third Congress.

(*Continued.*)

THESE facts force the conclusion that the present Tariff law, as a revenue producer, is totally inadequate to meet the demands of the Government. And it stands a monument to the incapacity of the Fifty-third Congress to meet the great issue of the day. We do not propose explaining the cause of this failure on the part of Congress to do its duty; nor shall we attempt to locate the blame for it. We think, however, it may be truly said that the majority of the Democrats of the country were less pleased with the bill as it passed Congress than the Republicans. It most certainly does not represent the principles of Democracy as defined in the party platform; and yet it cannot be denied that this was a Democratic Government; and if it failed to make a tariff law in accord with the principles of the party the party is to that extent censurable. We do not consider the fact that a large part of the current expenses of the Government was incurred through legislation of the Republicans any excuse for the failure of this Congress to supply revenue to defray it. The fact that the Government is pledged to meet this expense is sufficient. If the Pension list were too large, it was in the power of Congress to reduce it. Not having reduced it, it was its duty to provide sufficient revenue to meet the obligations of the Government. The failure of Congress to do so is a matter of disappointment and regret to every one, irrespective of party affiliations.

Not less deplorable was the failure of Congress to grapple with the financial question. In view of the present condition of the Treasury, and the rapid dwindling away of the gold, it seemed imperative that some remedial measures be taken by Congress to maintain the credit of the country. Since the beginning of the present year it has already been found necessary to issue $100,000,000, worth of United States Bonds to pay the current expenses of the country; and in order to prevent the drain upon the gold reserve the Secretary of the Treasury found it necessary to enter into a contract with two of Europe's largest banking firms to obtain gold and to gain the assurance of the discontinuance of the drain on the gold in the Treasury. The price paid by the Government certainly was great, and yet it has resulted in a temporary relief. But Congress did absolutely nothing towards improving the financial system of the country. There was hardly a day when the question was seriously and deliberately considered, and Congress adjourned with the question unsettled, a matter for the consideration of future Congresses.

These are the two issues which it was the natural right and duty of the Fifty-third Congress to meet. How well it performed its duty is briefly outlined above. It is then not unnatural that the country was glad when the time arrived when it should cease to be an example of legislative impoteney and incapacity. All America was relieved when the Fifty-third Congress adjourned.

F. B. B.

Exchange Department

W. B. CRAPSTER, '95.

The "Delaware College Review" comes to us again this month filled with good reading matter. Two of the articles in the Literary Department are especially worthy of notice. The first relates to "Francis Xavier," and the other of "The Cross-Bearer at St. Paul's."

***

Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of adding to our exchange list the "Irving Sketch Book." Its editorials are interesting and well written. But as this is the first edition of the journal we may reasonably expect the next number to be an improvement over the first. We extend to it a hearty welcome, and wish it that success which it deserves.

***

Among the last, but not least, of our new exchanges is the "Boston College Stylus." It is a bright and interesting paper, and its editorials are excellent. It contains several meritorious articles, among which are: "Jack Leslie's Victory," "Along the Charles River," and "A Model Orator." The latter article refers to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and portrays him as being one of the most powerful orators of modern times.

***

Among the other exchanges which we have received this month, and which are worthy of mention are: "The Record," "The New Hampshire College Monthly," "The Monthly Chronicle," "Mount St. Joseph's Collegian," "The Buff and Blue" and "The Review."

***

"Sweet maid," said he,
"I ask of thee
To fly, to fly, to fly with me?"
"Young fellow," said she,
"Now don't you be
Too fly, too fly, too fly with me."

Ex.

***

The Yellow Aster faded is;
Dodo is out of sight;
The Heavenly Twins been borne away
On the ships that Pass in the Night.

Ex.

***

Life from the time we are rocked in the cradle until our heads are covered with the hoary locks of age, is a training school. The development of our powers is the result of rigid discipline. The true development of our faculties is in the exercise of overcoming difficulties and contending with disadvantages. Our mind is strengthened by hard thinking. Our disposition is trained by being opposed. Our body is developed by the energetic action we put forth.

Ex.

***

They used to sing some time ago,
A rather plaintive song—
"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long.
But, now-a-days the song is set
With music to the rhyme—
"Man wants as much as he can get,
And wants it all the time."

Ex.

Eli Perkins got off the following at a lecture in Minneapolis: A Fond du Lac preacher, worn out with trying to get a decent living, sent in his resignation. Said he: "Brothers and sisters, I come to say good-by. I don't think God loves this church very much, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because none of you ever get married. I don't think you love me, because you never pay my salary, and your donations are mouldy fruits and wormy apples, and by their fruits ye shall know them. Brothers, I am going away from you to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of the Stillwater Penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you. Good-by."

College Directory

Athletic Association.

President, C. M. Harris.
Vice-President, R. Beale.
Treasurer, S. T. Rollins.
Recording Secretary, G. Schenck.
Corresponding Sec., H. H. Owens.
Censor, T. P. Wharton.

***

Foot Ball Team.

Manager, W. S. Rollins,
Captain, G. M. Harris.

***

Base Ball Team.

Manager and Captain, G. M. Harris.

The Rossburg Club.

President, W. W. Skinner.
Vice-President, H. C. Jones.
Secretary, R. L. Harrison.

Executive Committee.

W. W. Skinner, W. B. Crapster,
L. McCandlish, R. E. Sliger,
B. Compton, Jr.

The Y. M. C. A.

President, H. C. Jones.
Vice President, C. E. Fuller.
Secretary, H. R. Graham.

Executive Committee:

H. C. Jones, Chairman,
W. B. Crapster,
H. R. Graham,
C. E. Fuller,
C. S Mullikin,
W. S. Rollins,
W. W. Roberts.

Mercer Literary Society.

President, W. W. Skinner.
Vice-President, W. S. Rollins.
Secretary and Treas., H. C. Jones.
Editor, F. C. Walsh.
Critic, W. B. Crapster.

TRADE WITH THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

102-104 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Manufacturers of

Military and Civilian Clothing.

We make a Specialty of Sweaters and other Outing Furnishings.

A Cadet's Wardrobe is not complete unless it contains a

☞ **Military Overcoat** ☜

We can supply your wants, and would be pleased to send Samples and quote prices. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in every detail.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

Head to Foot Outfitters,

Baltimore and Charles Streets,

Baltimore, Md.

BENJ. B. OWENS,

ARCHITECT,

323 N. CHARLES ST.,

(THIRD FLOOR)

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Laurel Democrat,

Book, Job and Commercial Printers,

Laurel, Md.

All work executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

DIAMONDS AND COLORED GEMS

SET IN ALL THE POPULAR DESIGNS.

WATCHES OF ALL KINDS, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, CLOCKS, LAMPS, FINE CHINA, CUT GLASS.

Sterling Silver Ware, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks and Spoons, at Prices to Mee Competition.

Gorman Plated ware, their prices. In our stock will be found all the latest novelties for PRESENTS of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

WELSH & BRO., 5 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, Class Rings for Schools, Colleges and Societies are made to order on short notice.

H. BROWNING. A. MIDDLETON.

BROWNING & MIDDLETON,

DEALERS IN

Fine Family Groceries, Wines, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

"Seawright Magnesian Lithia Water,"

No. 610 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., - - - - - - WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cleanliness. -:- Carefulness.

CHARLES GRAEFE,

N. W. COR. N. J. AVE. AND C ST., EMRICH'S HOTEL,

EXPERT IN THE

Tonsorial Art

And all Its Branches.

Politeness. -:- Superiority.

GO TO B. F. CHINN'S

FOR

Hair Cutting and Shaving

Hair Trimmed in the latest styles: shampooning dry or wet. Ladies work a specialty. Give me a trial.

B. F. CHINN, Hyattsville, Md.

J. W. BOND & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers, School and Office Furniture and Supplies,

Printers, Lithographers and Engravers,

404-406 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The Hammond Typewriter

Our '94 Model Anvil and Shuttle Machine has all the advantages of the older patterns and many new features. Do not purchase before examining the "Hammond."

Also special agent for the Edison Mimeograph and Neostyle Duplicating Machines, for taking a large number of copies from one original. A full line of duplicating supplies constantly on hand.

JOHN. C. PARKER,

617 & 619 7th St., Northwest, Washington.

A. W. FRANCIS,

SUCCESSOR TO NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Tailor, Clothier and Gent's Furnisher,

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. TAILORING DEPARTMENT ON 2D and 3D FLOORS.

625 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., WASHINGTON, N.W., D. C.

JAMES S. DAVIS. SAMUEL T. DAVIS.

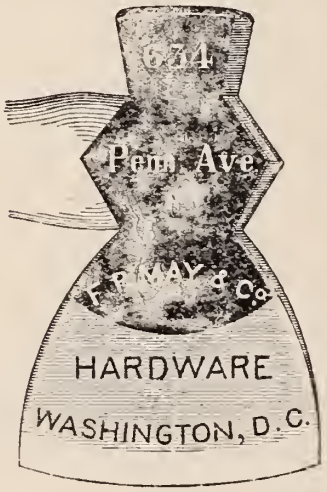
Established in 1830.

James Y. Davis' Sons,

Hatters and Furnishers

1201 Penna. Ave., Cor 12th St., Washington, D. C.

Agents for Youman's Celebrated New York Hats.



CIGARS. CIGARS.

SODA WATER. CONFECTIONS.

Hyattsville Model Pharmacy,

Where is kept Everything Pertaining to a First-class

DRUG STORE.

Only two miles from the Maryland Agricultural College.

Alfred H. Wells.

Balls, Bats and Fishing Tackle.

OLD —BOOKS— NEW

WM. V. PIPPEN,

327 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Books Bought and Exchanged.

W. H. MORRISONS' SON,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

1326 F. St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OUR FACILITIES

For serving you College Boys with everything you want to wear are unsurpassed. Drop in and see us when you are in town—or write us and your order shall have our immediate and best attention.

SAKS and COMPANY,

PA. AVE. AND SEVENTH STREET,

Washington, D. C.

TAPPAN'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BASE BALL GOODS,

1013 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington.

SHEPHARD'S

HAIR CUTTER,

312 Ninth St., N. W., Washington.

Jeffres & Rodgers.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

112 N. Charles St., Baltimore Md.

MAY 77
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA